

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Monday 8 June 2020

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper Reference **9CH0/02**

Chemistry

Advanced

Paper 2: Advanced Organic and Physical Chemistry

Candidates must have: Scientific Calculator

Data Booklet

Ruler

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or **black** ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- For the question marked with an **asterisk (*)**, marks will be awarded for your ability to structure your answer logically showing the points that you make are related or follow on from each other where appropriate.
- A Periodic Table is printed on the back cover of this paper.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Show all your working in calculations and include units where appropriate.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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P 6 2 6 6 9 A 0 1 3 2



Pearson

Answer ALL questions.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box \times .
If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box $\cancel{\times}$
and then mark your new answer with a cross \times .

- 1 This question is about methanol, CH₃OH.
- (a) Draw a dot-and-cross diagram to show the bonding in a molecule of methanol.
Show outer shell electrons only. (2)
- (b) Predict which bond has the shortest bond length in a molecule of methanol. (1)
-



(c) Methanol is soluble in water.

- (i) State the strongest type of intermolecular force that occurs between molecules of methanol and water.

(1)

.....

- (ii) Draw a labelled diagram to show the interaction named in (c)(i) between one molecule of methanol and one molecule of water.
Include any relevant lone pairs and dipoles in your diagram.

(3)

(Total for Question 1 = 7 marks)



P 6 2 6 6 9 A 0 3 3 2

2 This question is about alkenes.

(a) Which of these has the molecular formula C_6H_{10} ?

(1)

A



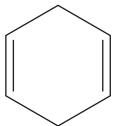
B



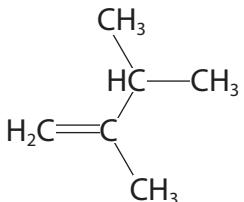
C



D



(b) What is the systematic name of this alkene?



(1)

A 2-methylpent-1-ene

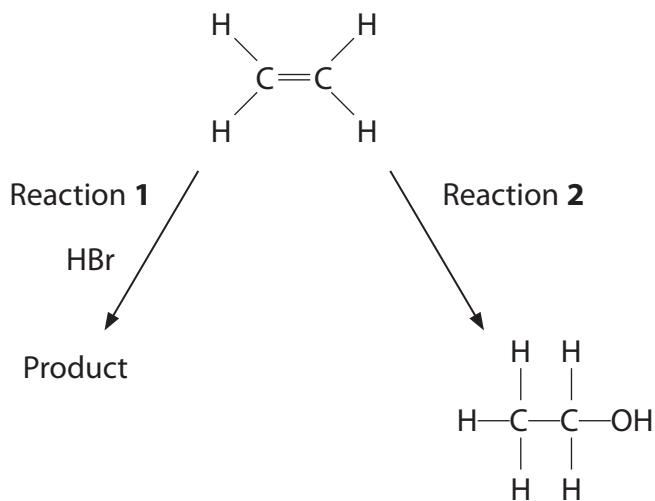
B 3-methylpent-1-ene

C 2,3-dimethylbut-1-ene

D 2,3-dimethylbut-3-ene



(c) Two reactions of ethene are shown.

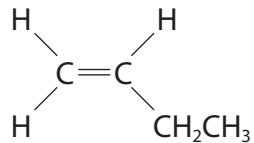


Complete the table.

(3)

Reaction	Reagent and condition	Product
1	HBr at room temperature	
2		$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & \\ \text{H}-\text{C} & -\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ & \\ \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$

(d) But-1-ene has the structure



- (i) Draw the structure of the polymer formed when but-1-ene polymerises.
Include **two** repeat units.

(1)

- (ii) Calculate the number of molecules in 70.0 g of but-1-ene.
[Avogadro constant = $6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$]

(2)

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



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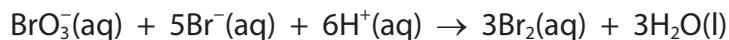
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P 6 2 6 6 9 A 0 7 3 2

3 This question is about the compound potassium bromate, KBrO_3 .

(a) These bromate ions react with bromide ions in acidic solution.



(i) Explain, in terms of oxidation numbers, whether or not this is a disproportionation reaction.

(2)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(ii) What is the overall order of this reaction?

(1)

- A 3
- B 6
- C 12
- D cannot tell from this information



(b) Potassium bromate decomposes on heating.



Calculate the maximum volume of oxygen, in dm^3 , measured at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.), that could be produced from the complete decomposition of 5.20 g of potassium bromate.

[Molar volume of gas at r.t.p. = $24.0 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$]

(3)

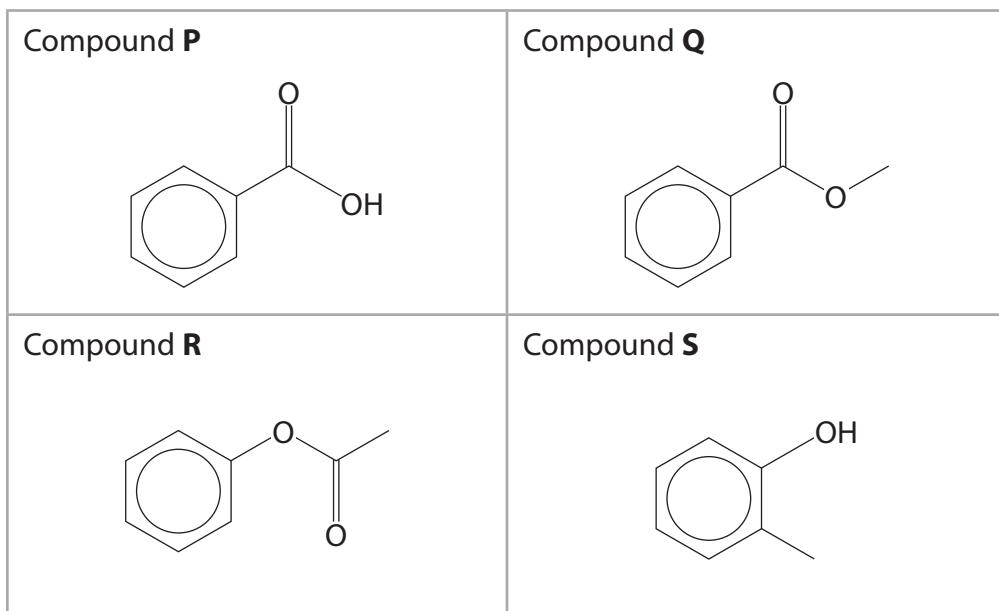
(Total for Question 3 = 6 marks)



P 6 2 6 6 9 A 0 9 3 2

4 This question is about the identification of some organic compounds.

(a) The skeletal formulae of four organic compounds are shown.



(i) Which of these compounds can be hydrolysed to form methanol as one of the products?

(1)

- A Compound P
- B Compound Q
- C Compound R
- D Compound S

(ii) Which of these compounds produces carbon dioxide when it reacts with aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate?

(1)

- A Compound P
- B Compound Q
- C Compound R
- D Compound S



- (b) Compound **T**, $C_4H_{10}O$, is oxidised by acidified potassium dichromate(VI) to form compound **U**, C_4H_8O .

U gives an orange precipitate with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (Brady's reagent) but does **not** give a red precipitate when heated with Fehling's solution.

T reacts with ethanoyl chloride to form compound **V**, $C_6H_{12}O_2$.

Deduce the structures of compounds **T**, **U** and **V**. Justify your answers.

(6)

(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)



P 6 2 6 6 9 A 0 1 1 3 2

5 This question is about hydrocarbons.

(a) Which of these molecular formulae represents a non-cyclic, saturated hydrocarbon?

(1)

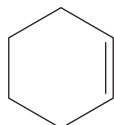
- A C_6H_6
- B C_6H_{10}
- C C_6H_{12}
- D C_6H_{14}

(b) How many **structural** isomers are there with the molecular formula C_5H_{12} ?

(1)

- A 2
- B 3
- C 4
- D 5

(c) How many σ bonds and π bonds are there in one molecule of cyclohexene?



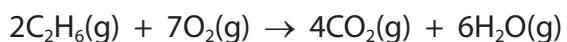
(1)

	σ bonds	π bonds
<input type="checkbox"/> A	5	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B	6	1
<input type="checkbox"/> C	15	2
<input type="checkbox"/> D	16	1



(d) When hydrocarbons undergo complete combustion, there is a change in the total volume of gases.

(i) Ethane burns in excess oxygen.



All gas volumes are measured at the same temperature and pressure when water is a gas.

What is the **increase** in the total volume when 100 cm³ of ethane is burned in excess oxygen?

(1)

- A 50 cm³
- B 100 cm³
- C 200 cm³
- D 500 cm³

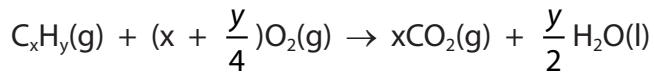


P 6 2 6 6 9 A 0 1 3 3 2

- (ii) A combustion experiment was carried out using conditions under which water was a liquid.

A cyclic hydrocarbon, C_xH_y , was mixed with excess oxygen and ignited. Under the conditions of the experiment, this hydrocarbon was gaseous and had a volume of 25 cm^3 .

The equation for the complete combustion of C_xH_y is



The total gas volume **decreased** by 75 cm^3 .

The remaining gases were shaken with aqueous sodium hydroxide and the total gas volume **decreased** by a further 125 cm^3 .

All gas volumes were measured at the same temperature and pressure.

Suggest the identity of the cyclic hydrocarbon by calculating the molecular formula of C_xH_y .

Include the **skeletal formula** of the cyclic hydrocarbon.

(3)



(e) Propene reacts with iodine monochloride, ICl, by an electrophilic addition mechanism.

Draw the mechanism for the reaction between propene and iodine monochloride to form the **major** product.

Include the dipole on the ICl molecule, curly arrows and any relevant lone pairs of electrons.

(4)



(f) Limonene is obtained from the oil in lemon peel and it is the only alkene present.



0.500 g of the oil reacted with exactly 30.6 cm³ of a solution of bromine dissolved in cyclohexane with a concentration of 0.200 mol dm⁻³.

Calculate the percentage by mass of limonene in the oil.

Give your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures.

Assume that there is nothing else in the oil that reacts with bromine.

(4)

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(Total for Question 5 = 15 marks)



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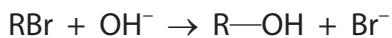
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P 6 2 6 6 9 A 0 1 7 3 2

- 6 A bromoalkane, RBr, reacts with aqueous hydroxide ions in a nucleophilic substitution reaction.



This reaction is first order with respect to the bromoalkane and the rate equation is

$$\text{rate} = k[\text{RBr}]^1[\text{OH}^-]^x$$

where x is the order of the reaction with respect to hydroxide ions.

In an experiment, a sample of the bromoalkane was added to a large excess of aqueous sodium hydroxide and the concentration of the bromoalkane was determined at regular time intervals.

Results

Time / s	[RBr] / mol dm ⁻³
0	0.100
30	0.065
60	0.042
90	0.028
120	0.019
150	0.014

- (a) This experiment is carried out using the bromoalkane dissolved in ethanol and the hydroxide ions dissolved in water.

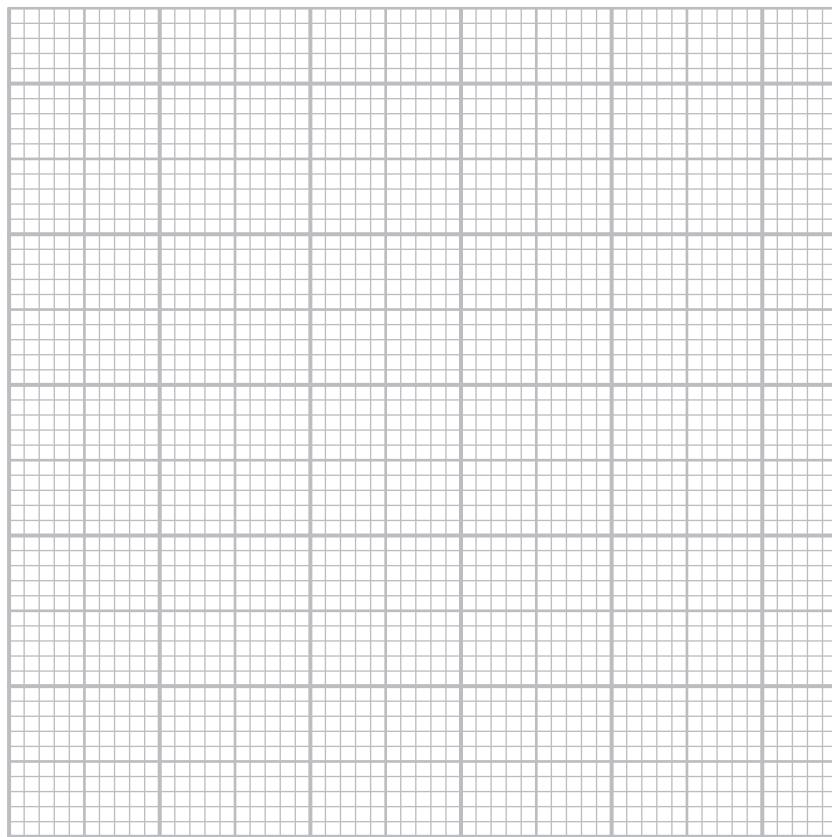
Give a reason why a solution of hydroxide ions dissolved in pure ethanol should **not** be used.

(1)



(b) Plot a graph of $[RBr]$ against time.

(3)



(c) Explain how the graph shows that the reaction is first order with respect to RBr .
Include the values of two consecutive half-lives.

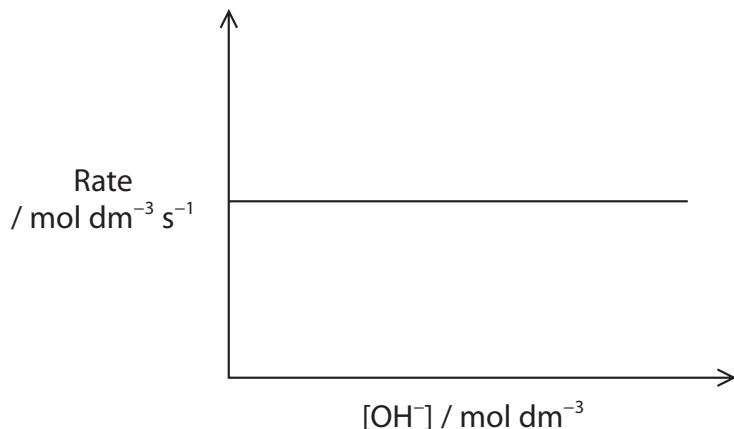
You **must** show your working for the half-lives on the graph.

(2)



- (d) The experiment was repeated using equal concentrations of RBr and varying the concentration of hydroxide ions.

A graph was plotted of the results.



- (i) Deduce the value of x in the rate equation.

$$\text{rate} = k[\text{RBr}]^1[\text{OH}^-]^x \quad (1)$$

- (ii) Give the mechanism for the reaction that is consistent with the orders of reaction with respect to R—Br and hydroxide ions.
Include curly arrows and relevant lone pairs.

(3)



(e) 2-bromobutane can react with aqueous hydroxide ions by an S_N1 mechanism.

Explain why the butan-2-ol produced from a single optical isomer of 2-bromobutane, using this mechanism, is **not** optically active.

(3)

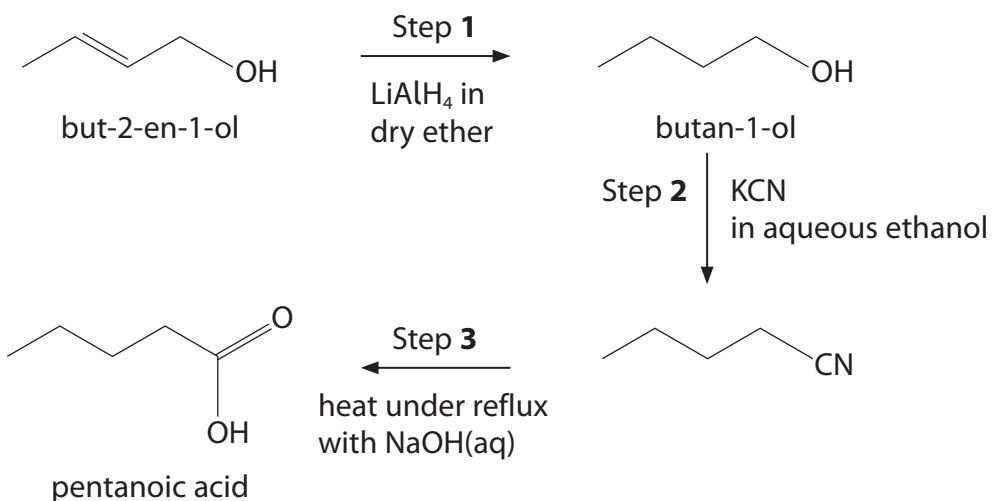
(Total for Question 6 = 13 marks)



P 6 2 6 6 9 A 0 2 1 3 2

7 This question is about the synthesis of organic compounds.

- (a) A student suggested the following plan for the synthesis of pentanoic acid from but-2-en-1-ol.



- (i) LiAlH_4 is a source of hydride ions, H^- .

Give a possible reason why LiAlH_4 cannot be used to reduce alkenes.

(1)

- (ii) Give a suitable reagent and condition for Step 1.

(2)

- (iii) Step 2 is incorrect because alcohols can only be converted to nitriles via an intermediate compound.

Identify a suitable intermediate compound by name or formula.

(1)

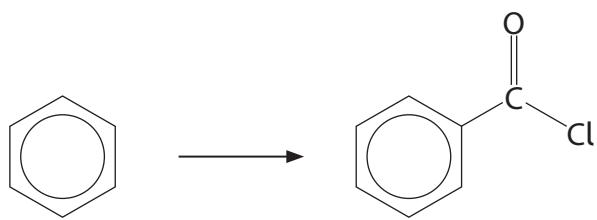
- (iv) Step 3 involves the hydrolysis of a nitrile.

Give the additional reagent that should be added after heating under reflux with aqueous sodium hydroxide, to produce pentanoic acid.

(1)



- (b) Devise a four-step synthesis, involving the use of a Grignard reagent, to convert benzene into benzoyl chloride.



Include the reagents and conditions for each step in the synthesis and the structures of the intermediates.

(7)

(Total for Question 7 = 12 marks)



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8 This question is about the analysis of organic compounds.

(a) **X** is an organic compound.

(i) The accurate relative atomic masses, A_r , of the four elements that could make up **X** are shown in the table.

Element	A_r
hydrogen, H	1.0078
carbon, C	12.0000
nitrogen, N	14.0031
oxygen, O	15.9949

X gives a molecular ion peak at $m/z = 100.0522$ on its mass spectrum.

Which is the molecular formula of **X**?

(1)

- A** C_7H_{16}
- B** $C_6H_{12}O$
- C** $C_6H_{14}N$
- D** $C_5H_8O_2$

(ii) The infrared spectrum of **X** contains major absorption wavenumber ranges at $3300\text{--}2500\text{ cm}^{-1}$, $1725\text{--}1700\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $1669\text{--}1645\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Identify the two functional groups in **X**.

(2)

(iii) **X** has an unbranched carbon chain and does **not** exhibit geometric isomerism.

Draw the **skeletal formula** of **X**.

(1)



- *(b) There are similarities and differences in the ^{13}C NMR spectra and the high resolution ^1H NMR spectra of isomeric organic compounds.

Compare the NMR spectra of propan-1-ol with those of propan-2-ol.

Include the number of peaks, relative peak areas and splitting patterns, where appropriate.

Chemical shift values are **not** required.

(6)



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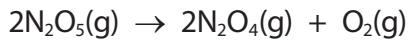
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(Total for Question 8 = 10 marks)



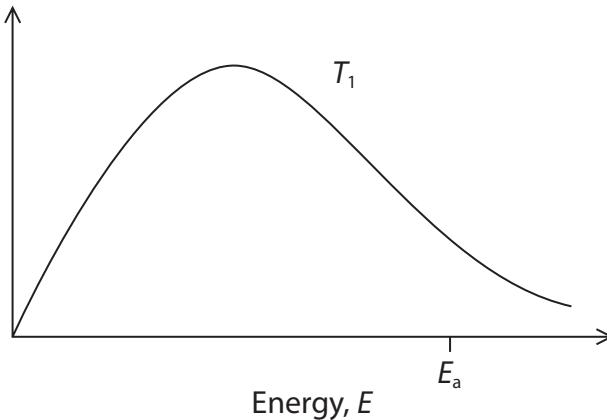
P 6 2 6 6 9 A 0 2 7 3 2

- 9 This question is about the effect of temperature on the rate of decomposition of nitrogen(V) oxide.



- (a) The diagram shows the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution of molecular energies for nitrogen(V) oxide at a temperature T_1 .

E_a is the activation energy of this reaction.



- (i) Give the label for the vertical axis.

(1)

- (ii) Draw a second curve on the same set of axes for the same gas at a **lower** temperature, T_2 .

(2)

- (iii) Explain, in terms of collisions and energy, why lowering the temperature decreases the rate of reaction.

(2)

- (iv) A catalyst is added to the gas.

Label the diagram above with the symbol E_{cat} to show a possible activation energy for the reaction in the presence of a catalyst.

(1)



- (b) The rate constant for the decomposition of nitrogen(V) oxide was determined at two temperatures.

Temperature / K	Rate constant / s ⁻¹
328	1.50×10^{-3}
338	4.87×10^{-3}

Calculate the activation energy for this reaction.

Include units and give your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures.

You should **not** attempt to use any graphical method to answer this question.

The Arrhenius equation relating two rate constants, k_1 and k_2 , at two different temperatures, T_1 and T_2 , can be expressed as

$$\ln\left(\frac{k_2}{k_1}\right) = -\frac{E_a}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1}\right)$$

(5)

(Total for Question 9 = 11 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



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The Periodic Table of Elements

1 2

3 4 5 6 7 0 (8)
(18)

1.0
H
hydrogen
1

Key

relative atomic mass
atomic symbol
name atomic (proton) number

(1) (2)

6.9 Li lithium 3	9.0 Be beryllium 4	10.8 B boron 5	12.0 C carbon 6	14.0 N nitrogen 7	16.0 O oxygen 8	19.0 F fluorine 9	20.2 Ne neon 10
23.0 Na sodium 11	24.3 Mg magnesium 12	27.0 Al aluminium 13	28.1 Si silicon 14	31.0 P phosphorus 15	32.1 S sulfur 16	35.5 Cl chlorine 17	39.9 Ar argon 18
39.1 K potassium 19	40.1 Ca calcium 20	45.0 Sc scandium 21	47.9 Ti titanium 22	50.9 V vanadium 23	52.0 Cr chromium 24	54.9 Mn manganese 25	55.8 Fe iron 26
85.5 Rb rubidium 37	87.6 Sr strontium 38	91.2 Y yttrium 39	92.9 Zr zirconium 40	95.9 Nb niobium 41	97.9 Mo molybdenum 42	[98] Tc technetium 43	101.1 Ru ruthenium 44
132.9 Cs caesium 55	137.3 Ba barium 56	138.9 La* lanthanum 57	178.5 Hf hafnium 72	180.9 Ta tantalum 73	183.8 W tungsten 74	186.2 Re rhodium 75	190.2 Os osmium 76
[223] Fm francium 87	[226] Ra radium 88	[227] Ac* actinium 89	[261] Rf rutherfordium 104	[262] Db dubnium 105	[266] Sg seaborgium 106	[268] Bh bohrium 107	[271] Mt meitnerium 108
140 Ce cerium 58	141 Pr praseodymium 59	144 Nd neodymium 60	[147] Pm promethium 61	150 Sm samarium 62	152 Eu europium 63	157 Gd gadolinium 64	159 Tb terbium 65
232 Th thorium 90	[231] Pa protactinium 91	238 U uranium 92	[237] Np neptunium 93	[242] Pu plutonium 94	[243] Am americium 95	[247] Cm curium 96	[245] Bk berkelium 97

10.8 B boron 5	12.0 C carbon 6	14.0 N nitrogen 7	16.0 O oxygen 8	19.0 F fluorine 9	20.2 Ne neon 10	20.8 He helium 2
27.0 Al aluminium 13	28.1 Si silicon 14	31.0 P phosphorus 15	32.1 S sulfur 16	35.5 Cl chlorine 17	39.9 Ar argon 18	
39.9 Kr krypton 36	40.8 Br bromine 35	41.9 Se selenium 34	42.9 Ge germanium 32	43.9 In indium 49	44.9 Sb antimony 50	45.9 Te tellurium 51
46.9 As arsenic 33	47.9 Ge germanium 32	48.9 In indium 49	49.9 Sn tin 50	50.9 Tl thallium 81	51.9 Pb lead 82	52.9 Bi bismuth 83
53.9 I iodine 53	54.9 Po polonium 84	55.9 At astatine 85	56.9 Rn radon 86			
57.9 Xe xenon 54	58.9 Po polonium 84	59.9 At astatine 85	60.9 Rn radon 86			

Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated

